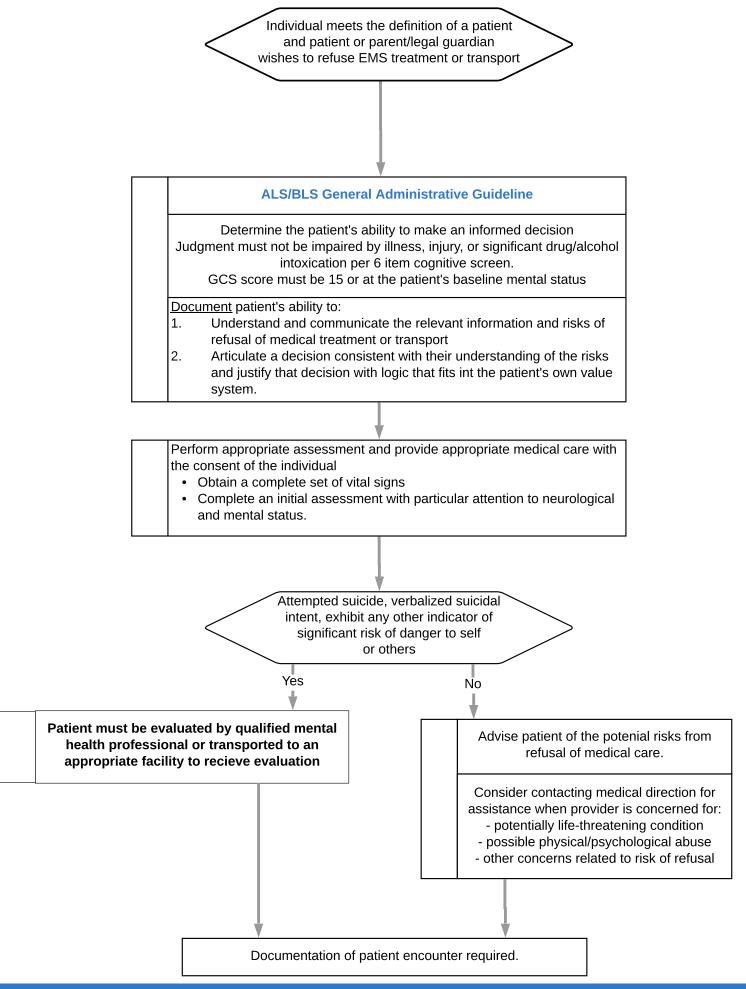
Patient Refusal of Transport Administrative Guideline



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Education/Pearls

Decision-Making Capacity: An individual who is alert, oriented, and has the ability to understand the circumstances surrounding his/her illness or impairment, as well as the possible risks associated with refusing treatment and/or transport, typically is considered to have decision-making capacity. Decision-making capacity should be demonstrated and documented as defined by the presence of the following criteria. The patient must be able to:

- Receive and comprehend information needed to make a decision,
- · Process and deliberate a decision and its potential consequences,
- Make and articulate a decision that is consistent over time,
- Justify that decision with logic that fits the individual's own value system.
- The individual's judgment must not be impaired by illness, injury, or clinically apparent drug/alcohol intoxication. GCS score must be >15

EMS providers should make all reasonable efforts to avoid danger to themselves.

Individuals must be advised of the risks and consequences resulting from refusal of medical care.

- Assess the patient's understanding of the medical emergency: the possible medical problems, the proposed medical care, the benefits of medical care and risks of refusal.
- Contact online medical direction based on local protocol.
- Document the patient encounter.

Pediatrics:

- It is preferable for a minor to have a parent or legal guardian who can provide consent for treatment on behalf of the minor. However, EMS providers may provide emergency treatment when a parent is not available to provide consent.
- Minors cannot refuse care on their own behalf unless they have documentation of emancipation.
 - A parent or legal guardian must be contacted to refuse care for minor patients.
- The provider should take additional means necessary to facilitate transport if abuse or neglect is suspected. Notify law enforcement as necessary to facilitate transport to the hospital.
- A DCS report should be made as required for suspected abuse or neglect.

Psychiatric illness:

- Patients may generally refuse EMS <u>medical</u> care even with petition for mandatory psychiatric evaluation.
- The only exception to this is patients with a revoked court order.

Six-item Cognitive Screen

Instructions to the patient: I am going to tell you three words and then I want you to repeat them back to me. Please repeat - Apple - Table - Penny.

(You may repeat these three times as necessary)

- 1. What year is it? (1 point)
- 2. What Month is it? (1 point)
- 3. What Day of the week is it? (1 point)

What are the three objects I asked you to remember?

- 6. Apple (1 point)
- 7. Table (1 point)
- 8. Penny (1 point)

Score of less than 6 indicates impaired cognition.